

NEW YORK HERALD

BROADWAY AND ANN STREET.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT,
PROPRIETOR.All business or news letter and telegraphic
despatches must be addressed New York
Herald.Letters and packages should be properly
sealed.

Volume XXXVI. No. 97

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

NEW YORK STADT THEATRE, 45 Bowery.—GERMAN
OPERA.—LORENZ.GRAND OPERA HOUSE, corner of 3d st. and 2d st.—
LA GRANDE OPERA.BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery.—ON HAND.—THE DUMB
BELL.FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE, Twenty-fourth street.—
JERRELL.GLOBE THEATRE, 738 Broadway.—VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT.
AC.—DAY AND NIGHT.—KING.BOOTH'S THEATRE, 235 st. between 5th and 6th sts.—
THE FOLLY'S REVENGE.WOOD'S MUSEUM Broadway, corner 3d st.—Performances
every afternoon and evening.OLYMPIC THEATRE, Broadway.—THE DEATH OF
THE BLACK GROOM.NIBLO'S GARDEN, Broadway.—THE SPECTACLE OF
THE BLACK GROOM.WALLACK'S THEATRE, Broadway and 12th street.—
THE RIVALS.LINA KOWIN'S THEATRE, 725 Broadway.—PLOTTO-
LEONARD'S SKETCHES.MRS. F. B. CONWAY'S PARK THEATRE, Brooklyn.—
POPE.SAN FRANCISCO MINSTREL HALL, 555 Broadway.—
SATSUDA'S ROYAL JAPANESE TROUPE.NEW YORK CIRCUS, Fourteenth street.—SCENES IN
THE RING, AGRICULTURE, &c.TONY PASTOR'S OPERA HOUSE, 201 Bowery.—VARIETY
ENTERTAINMENT.THEATRE COMIQUE, 514 Broadway.—COMIC VOCAL
AND NEGRO ACTS, &c.DR. KAHN'S ANATOMICAL MUSEUM, 745 Broadway.—
SCIENCE AND ART.

TRIPLE SHEET.

New York, Friday, April 7, 1871.

CONTENTS OF TO-DAY'S HERALD.

- PAGE.
- 1—Advertisements.
 - 2—Editorial.
 - 3—The State Capital: Passage of the New Tax Levy Measure in the Senate; Text of the Bill in Full; The Amended Water Supply Bill Passed in the Assembly—Washington; A Republican Quarrel Brewing; The Fight Over the New York Custom House Spoils; General Butler's New Amnesty Bill—The Republican Rump.
 - 4—Proceedings in Congress—The Alabama Claims—Held by Burglar—Captured Cherokees—Spring Fashions—The Founding Asylum—A Bomb Bursts in the Customs: The Heads of Grinnell and Palmer Knocked Off—Maudy Thursday—The Passover—Killing—Struck by a Storm: The English Ship Hudson Disabled at Sea—New Jersey Legislature—The Cooper Union.
 - 5—The Crittenden Tragedy: Continuation of the Trial in San Francisco—Intolerant, the Condemned—Trial of a Murderer in Florida, N. Y.—An Illinois Tragedy—Giantic Fraud—Journalistic Notes—Literary Chat—Music and the Drama—Philadelphia Intelligence—The Central Park Management and the Quarterly Review—Running Notes—Delaware Peach Crop.
 - 6—Editorial: Leading Article, "Report of the St. Domingo Commissioners and the President's Message."—The River Mystery—Views of the East—Amusement Announcements.
 - 7—The Rough Revolt: Insurgents Repulsed at the Bridge of Sévres—France: Bismarck's Ultimatum—The French National Assembly—The Peace Procession—Russia and Turkey—The Black Sea Open to Navigation by Imperial Proclamation—The Sleepy Hollow Tragedy—Personal Intelligence—Colored People—Miscellaneous Foreign News—Telegraphic News—Business Notices.
 - 8—Proceedings in the Courts—That Buried Babble—Bankruptcy Case—More Erie War—Navigation on the Lakes—Real Estate Matters—Arrest of Prize Fighters—Financial and Commercial Reports—THE WEEKLY HERALD.
 - 9—Department of Books—Miscellaneous Foreign Items—Marriages and Deaths—Advertisements.
 - 10—Reform: Grand Rally at the Cooper Institute Against Political Corruption—Ferry Reform—The Army of the Tennessee—Alderman Terpan's Death—Justice Society—Accident on the Steamship Oceanic—Army Orders—European Markets—Is the Dredge?—Shipping Intelligence—Advertisements.
 - 11—Advertisements.
 - 12—Advertisements.

THE SHELLEBARGER KU KLUX BILL was passed in the House yesterday. It is one of the most stringent measures against the Ku Klux that has been offered in the House, and was so radical that its best friends hardly hoped to pass it. It is not certain, however, by any means that it will pass the Senate.

THE NEW TAX LEVY BILL.—Mr. Tweed's pet measure to relieve New Yorkers of the trouble and irksomeness of deciding how and by whom and to what amount they shall be taxed has been passed in the Senate. The bill in full is given in our Albany letter on another page, and our citizens, by a careful perusal of it, will be able to see how completely the ring plays with them. The discussion upon the measure was very full and exhaustive, and the friends of the measure made the very best showing they could, while the republican minority watched it very closely, and for a wonder voted solidly against it. It will doubtless be passed through the lower House, but whether the Governor will sign it or not is a matter of doubt. It will certainly require all the nerve he possesses to veto it, but it is a measure of such general suspicion that it will certainly have to pass his closest scrutiny before he will sign it.

THE GREAT REFORM MEETING at Cooper Institute last evening was a full outpouring of citizens who have good government more at heart than party politics. Speeches were made by Mr. Barrett, William M. Everts, Henry Ward Beecher and others on the current legislative topics of the hour, the sectarian donations, ring corruption, lobbying at Albany, and most of the city measures that now engage the attention of our Legislature. The parties in power can never refuse with safety to heed the voices of such assemblages as these, and we do not know but that it would represent the highest attainment of republican freedom if our legislative business were mainly directed by the counsels of such meetings. However it may be in future, we hope our Albany sages will heed the advice given them at the meeting last night.

ST. DOMINGO AND WALL STREET.—The financial community perused the special message of the President and the report of the St. Domingo Commissioners, but expressed no decided opinions one way or the other concerning them. Holders of government bonds were perhaps better satisfied with the dissipation of the annexation scheme, which threatened to increase the public debt nominally, if not relatively. And perhaps the weaker feeling in gold, which declined to 110½, was due in a considerable measure to the removal of the chances of a government expenditure of coin in connection with annexation.

Report of the St. Domingo Commissioners and the President's Message.

It is ended. The President washes his hands of the St. Domingo annexation scheme and leaves it to the country. Humiliating as it might have appeared to him to give up an object he had been so intent upon and pushed so earnestly, he has had the good sense to yield to public opinion and to leave the St. Domingo business to the American people. General Grant never did anything more sensible or in a more graceful manner. True, he says in the message he sent to Congress accompanying the report of the Commissioners, that his views are not changed, and that he still considers St. Domingo a desirable acquisition. He could not say less than this, especially as the Commission appears to entertain the same opinion. We will give him credit even for being honest in his expressions, while, at the same time, we think he is short-sighted, does not understand the question thoroughly in all its bearings and is influenced by his prejudices. But in making this concession to public opinion, which many did not think him capable of, he shows his wisdom. He recommends Congress not to act upon the St. Domingo question at present, and that, no doubt, will be the end of it, for, notwithstanding the rose-colored and one-sided report of the Commissioners, the more it is discussed the less favorably will it be regarded by the people.

The report of the Commissioners does not touch the important topics bearing upon the question of annexation, and does not directly recommend annexation, though the whole tone is favorable to that. Indeed, the question was decided before the report was submitted. The press had thoroughly ventilated it and public opinion was formed. As far as the charges made against General Grant of being interested in land jobs or other jobs in St. Domingo go, both the Commission and the gentlemen of the press who accompanied it vindicate him. There was no evidence to show that he was interested, directly or indirectly, in any jobs, and whatever suspicion there may be that those near him and others who have urged annexation have interests in the stupendous Fabens, or St. Domingo land job, or other jobs, there is nothing to show that his hands are not clean. He may have been deceived and influenced by those having his confidence, but has acted honestly himself. No doubt the President thought the annexation scheme would be a good political move, as well as advantageous to the country, and to work for it on that ground was fair enough. Rulers and political parties are in the habit of resorting to such measures to acquire popularity and to strengthen themselves. He made a mistake, undoubtedly, for there never were the elements of popularity in St. Domingo; still, it is not likely to prove so serious now that he gracefully gives up the scheme, out of deference to public opinion.

The St. Domingo Commissioners, as we said, have not touched in their report the most important topics relative to annexation. One of these is the policy of uniting to ourselves and bringing into our social and political life an alien people—a population of negroes and mulattoes which does not speak our language, which has not the same ideas, habits, religion, or anything in common with us, and which is in a semi-barbarous condition. The Commissioners admit that the people of St. Domingo are in the most abject condition, and that there is no industry in the country; yet from sympathy or pity they would bring them into our civilized American family, without considering the effect upon ourselves. Where the Commissioners do touch upon this question of race or condition of the Dominicans their statements are colored to suit their predetermined purpose and the administration at Washington. For instance, they say there are few of the African negro stock in St. Domingo, when every one who accompanied the Commission or who has been in that country knows that the majority are blacks of the African race, and that nearly all the rest are of mixed negro blood. From the cunning wording of the report people might get the impression that a considerable number of the population are white; but, in fact, there are very few—hardly one in a thousand—of pure white natives in St. Domingo. The Commissioners had strong radical administration spectacles on when they looked at the dominicans. In no way is it a desirable population to incorporate with our own.

Then the Commissioners speak in glowing terms of the natural resources or capabilities of the country. Admitting all they say on this head to be true, what is the value of the soil or that which it produces naturally without labor? Nearly all tropical countries have a rich soil, particularly where there is plenty of rain, and St. Domingo is fully as rich as any of them, but it requires labor to make them valuable. Where is this to be obtained? It is not in St. Domingo. The whole population does not exceed a hundred and thirty thousand, and it is very doubtful if any considerable portion of this would be brought to habits of industry. It is simply absurd to talk of white people of the European or American stock tilling the soil in the tropics. They might work as traders, overseers or as mechanics under cover, but would not cultivate the earth under the burning sun of tropical regions. If St. Domingo belonged to us we should not import negro laborers from Africa. Our own negroes love their old homes too well to go there, if even we could spare them from the cotton, tobacco and rice fields of the South. Should we import Chinese coolies? In that case we must, according to the theory and practice of our government now, admit such Chinese to citizenship. We cannot hold distant colonial possessions with the people in a state of political servitude or ostracism. Are we prepared to try this experiment, with all its social and political disadvantages, for the sake of very doubtful prospective advantages to our commerce?

These are most important questions in considering the subject of annexation, which the Commissioners have ignored or have not thought proper to touch. Nor have they thought of the difficulties that might occur with the people of St. Domingo—a people who have been in revolution and civil war through all their

history. Could we satisfy all their rival ambitious chiefs, or keep out of a border warfare with the Haytiens? It is very well to talk of our beneficent and strong government. The Dominicans and Haytiens have a strong pride of race and are not likely to be as submissive or docile as our negro-loving Commissioners seem to think. And powerful as we are, a war in the Island of St. Domingo—even a guerilla war in the mountains—would be no easy thing, and would cost in that climate a great sacrifice of life and treasure. No, the annexation of St. Domingo, in every point of view, is visionary and impolitic. Possibly the few negroes and mixed race there might reap some benefit, but not the people of the United States. It would be an elephant of the worst sort on our hands, and we should become so disgusted with this tropical experiment that it would be some time before we made any advance southward afterwards. Nothing would tend to cure us of ambition for manifest destiny more than that. The report of the St. Domingo Commissioners is weak, one-sided and in no way covers the ground, except as to vindicate General Grant from the charges of corruption made against him. With the President's wise abandonment of the scheme of annexation we regard it as dead.

The Situation in France.

Five days have passed since the fighting outside the walls of Paris began, and the Versailles government has not yet succeeded in crushing the red republican rebellion. Instead of announcing this morning that General Vinoy's army has fought its way into the capital, we publish a report that M. Thiers has opened negotiations with the Commune with the object of effecting a compromise. What reliance can be placed in the report it is difficult to say, but we trust none can be. Nothing better than a treacherous and deceptive tranquility can be restored in Paris if the reds are not put down by force and their leaders severely punished. We are inclined to doubt the report, because M. Thiers must know that the provinces would repudiate all compromises with men who murdered Generals Thomas and Lecomte and with the mob which has just pillaged the churches of the Madeleine and Assumption.

While it is doubtless true, as stated in our despatches, that Bismarck has consented for the Versailles authorities to occupy Paris with as many troops as they deem necessary, we are not so certain as regards the statement that he has threatened a German occupation of the city if the French government does not abandon its attitude of indecision. Such a movement on the part of Germany would be decidedly beneficial to France; but Bismarck can scarcely be anxious for the restoration of order unless the present anarchy prevents payment of the war indemnity. On his part M. Thiers will certainly make every exertion to pay the money, rather than permit the Germans to enter Paris and crush the Communists; for, however faithful the army of Versailles may be to the government, it hates the Germans far more than it does the insurgents, and it may resent any interference on the part of Germany, in what is a purely domestic trouble, by overturning the authority of M. Thiers and the National Assembly. Frenchmen are, in their domestic strife, pretty much like the man and wife who always united in attacking an outsider who endeavored to prevent their fighting. We may, therefore, depend upon it that M. Thiers will not give Bismarck any pretext for occupying Paris, if it is possible to raise the money to pay the war indemnity; and when that is paid the Germans will have no excuse for interference, unless the other terms of the peace preliminaries are violated, which will not likely happen.

So far as we can learn from the despatches the military situation before Paris remained practically unchanged yesterday. The artillery duels continued, and an insurgent attack on the bridge of Sévres on Tuesday night was repulsed; the government had declared its intention to attack Forts Vanvres and Issy, and the indications were that another bloody struggle was imminent. In Paris the reign of terror continued; the Commune was forcing the male population into the ranks of the insurgents, and had issued a proclamation threatening retaliatory measures for the shooting of prisoners by the Versailles army. Such are the most important items of news. It is probable that a battle was fought yesterday and that to-day we shall have particulars of it, with its result.

GOOD FRIDAY.—This day, with more than usual solemnity in the Catholic churches and with a more general observance than usual in the Protestant churches, will be marked by religious services in this city and its surroundings in commemoration of the Crucifixion, the crowning event in the Saviour's mission upon the earth for the redemption of mankind. We hail these religious movements of the times as evidences of the still advancing triumphs of the Cross, and are thereby strengthened in the hope that the world, even in the midst of wars and rumors of wars, is still marching on to the fulfillment of the divine proclamation to Bethlehem of "Peace on earth, good will to men."

FREE LOVE AND MURDER.—An extraordinary scene occurred in a San Francisco court during the trial of the woman Fair for the murder of Colonel Crittenden. She testified in her own behalf, admitted having been married a number of times, avowed the most advanced free love sentiments, and declared herself Crittenden's true wife in the sight of God. Her last marriage, she said, did not make the man she married her husband, because she did not love him. These sentiments, strange to say, were applauded by a number of females in court. Here we have another instance where free love and murder go hand in hand. Those who in this community countenance and advocate this shocking doctrine of free love may congratulate themselves upon the point it has reached in California.

WHITE AND BLACK KU KLUXES.—Does Congress propose to discriminate between whites and blacks in its treatment of the Ku Klux question? From recent developments it appears that the most ferocious of these gangs are composed of negroes, and yet Congress seems to be only legislating with regard to the white branch of the Order. Give Sambo a chance.

Those "Disappointed Men."

The President, in closing his capital St. Domingo Message to Congress, says that "he who undertakes to conduct the affairs of a great government as a faithful public servant, if sustained by the approval of his own conscience, may rely with confidence upon the candor and intelligence of a free people, whose best interests he has striven to subserve, and can bear with patience the censure of disappointed men."

That's true—true as Gospel; but who are these disappointed men? Their name is Legion. They are, great and small, ten thousand strong, and Senator Sumner is chief among the ten thousand. From the day of General Grant's inauguration Mr. Sumner, in the Senate, undertook the difficult office of director and manager of the President and his policy, foreign and domestic. From the day of the submission of his first Cabinet to the Senate General Grant was made to feel that Mr. Sumner intended to take care of him, and that he would be allowed only a little more line than was given to the unfortunate "Andy Johnson." From that day down to the removal of Mr. Sumner from the Senate chairmanship on Foreign Relations by the usual action of the Senate in the reorganization of its committees, the "irrepressible conflict" between the Senator and the President had been pushed so far that either the one or the other had to be displaced or disgraced.

On the tenure of office law Mr. Sumner struggled hard to hold General Grant in the Senatorial leading strings of Johnson; and though finally compelled to give way, the Senate still yielded something to Sumner in a sort of patchwork compromise. On the St. Domingo question the Senator, from the outset, undertook the part of dictator and to make the President contemptible before the country. Minister Motley, at London, the special protégé of the all-powerful Senator, in the next place, appears to have been so far emboldened by his backer as to disregard his instructions from the Secretary of State. Hence his recall; and with his recall, it appears, Mr. Sumner ceased to hold any social relations with Secretary Fish and the President. As it was simply impossible that the Executive Department on this footing could conduct the foreign affairs of the government with the Senate chairman on those affairs, the Senate recognized the necessity of his removal, and he was removed. Mr. Sumner, therefore, is chief of the "disappointed men" referred to by the President in this St. Domingo message.

Senator Carl Schurz is another. He considered himself as entitled to the lion's share of the government spoils in Missouri, and so made his requisition upon the President. But General Grant could not see the matter in that light. So Mr. Schurz bolted with his friend Gratz Brown, and between them they made a republican split which gave the State to the democrats; and so Mr. Schurz, like the dog in the fable, lost the marrow bone which was his in jumping at the shadow in the water. The patriotic Schurz, then, as the right-hand man of Sumner on St. Domingo, is another of those "disappointed men" whose head fits the cap of the President's message on this question. Senator Fenton is another disappointed man. He thought that he had a "title clear" to the New York Custom House and all the fat places and pickings thereof, and put in his claim accordingly. But Fenton, like Schurz, in demanding more than his fair share, lost even that which he had secured. Mr. Fenton's "Mordcaai sitting in the King's gate" is "honest Tom Murphy" "sitting in the place of the receipt of customs" and as custodian of the fleshpots of Egypt to the republican party of New York, while Fenton is out in the cold.

There are several "disappointed men" in connection with the New York Custom House; two or three in reference to certain "castles in Spain" or elsewhere in foreign lands, and here and there all over the country the "disappointed men" who sympathize with Mr. Sumner are numerous. They are breaking out as "revenue reformers," as independent republicans, as denouncers of General Grant "up stairs and down stairs and in my lady's chamber;" but the Connecticut election, notwithstanding the defection of Grandfather Welles among the rest, shows that General Grant has still the inside track and can afford to "bear with patience the censure of disappointed men."

The Viaduct Railroad—Is It a Job or a Bone Fide Enterprise?

The passage of the Viaduct Railroad bill in the Legislature and its sanction by the signature of the Governor would seem to secure us this long-coveted and much-agitated rapid transit from the Battery to Harlem. How to get up town in any reasonable time has always been a problem. The ordinary horse railroad cars have long since become more of a nuisance than a convenience. People tremble at the idea of going home by this abominable mode of travel; yet they have really no alternative. The indiscriminate crowd, the total absence of ventilation, the foul atmosphere, and the want of space, where fifty per cent more passengers than the car can accommodate comfortably are crushed into it to gratify the avarice of the railroad company, makes this mode of conveyance intolerable.

Now that we have got a bill through the Legislature authorizing the construction of a viaduct railroad we see some signs of relief. But the parties who have been invested with the right to construct an elevated road from the lower to the upper part of the island must go to work earnestly and build that road in the quickest possible space of time. It will not do to spread the work over a period of years. We live now in a time when a year of life is like half a century compared with the olden age in which it took a generation of thought to conceive and perfect an idea and a generation of action to put it into practice. We must have things done promptly to suit our immediate wants. Therefore, when we are promised that this new viaduct railroad shall be finished from the Battery to Union square in two years, we are surprised that it should take so long a time to accomplish the work. We remember that hundreds of miles of the Pacific Railroad were completed in that time. Why should it require two years, or one-fourth of the time, to build this viaduct railroad through the yards and in the rear of the houses, obstructing no highway and interfering with no portion of the traffic of the city? The connection between the Battery

and Harlem might be made in six months upon this plan if there is not a job at the bottom of the whole transaction; but, of course, if time is to be frittered away until certain arrangements are made between scheming politicians, we may have to wait a long time before rapid transit between the two ends of the island is established.

The Black Sea Open to Navigation—Effect of the Treaty of London.

We are informed by telegram from St. Petersburg, forwarded through the cable, that the Russian government announced by official publication in the capital yesterday the formal ratification of the Turco-Russian convention, by which the restrictions which have hitherto prevailed against the free navigation of the Black Sea, particularly by armed vessels of war, are abrogated. The Euxine waters are rendered virtually free to the nations. The Treaty of Paris of 1856 is modified almost to obliteration by this public executive act. Turkey is reassured. The fact of this reassurance to the Porte will tend to draw the great Powers of the Old World into a more friendly and confidential communion. It comes at a most critical moment in the history of Europe. One of the leading Powers which took part in the negotiation of the Treaty of Paris of 1856 is disintegrated almost to obliteration. France lies trampled under the heel of her own children, with the glory, brilliancy and dash of the Crimea dimmed and tarnished, and halting sadly in its progress. Have the other Powers availed themselves of the opportunity to come closer? Will the Eastern policy be altered and reformed to suit the exigencies of the diplomacy which has been rendered absolutely necessary in Europe by the issue and results of the Franco-Prussian war? It is very probable that it will be. It is, consequently, important—important, indeed, from every point of consideration—that the American people should be informed of and pay attention to the aspect of the Eastern question as it presents in its remodelled shape after the work of the London Conference. The Europe of to-day may go East as a unit—without France; perhaps without the United States. The excellent results of our friendly relations with Turkey may be imperilled, particularly our commercial interests. Taking a broad and serious view of the subject, we have judged it necessary to specially illustrate our cable news telegram from St. Petersburg by a publication of the history of the London Conference, its negotiations and treaty arrangements, so far as they have reference to the navigation of the Black Sea and the Dardanelles. Comments of the official journal of Turkey on the subject are given with the report, which appears in our columns to-day.

The Paris Jacobins and Their Sacrilegious Outrages.

Our latest news from Paris does not convince us that the lovers of order have any good reason to think well or hopefully of the Communists. The roughs who have obtained control of Paris, and who, through Paris, have vainly tried to get hold of France, have made some serious blunders. Every latest blunder is an additional illustration of their bad principles and an aggravation of past proofs of folly and crime. With honest republicans we have every sympathy. We wish them—we cannot help wishing them—all the world over, success. But, much as we love republican institutions, we cannot recognize the Paris mob. Republicanism, as represented there to-day, means mob rule, disorder, anarchy, chaos—everything, in fact, which a good man despises and dreads. The imprisonment of the Archbishop of Paris and the pillaging of the Madeleine reveal all the worst characteristics of the ancient but not yet forgotten Jacobins. All property in common, the Goddess of Reason, no Sunday—that is their programme. Some thirty years ago France worked her weary and bloodstained way out of Jacobin rule; and one of the most popular acts of the first Napoleon was his restoration of the Sabbath. The French Communists forget that the French peasant class, which controls the national vote, is religious and Catholic. If they don't forget they close their eyes to facts. The imprisonment of the Archbishop of Paris and the pillaging of the Madeleine have killed Communism. If the Paris insurgents had kept off the Church they might have had a chance. As it is, the last shadow of their opportunity is gone. The priests will now preach and the peasants will fight for the restoration of a strong government. In that government the "reds" will find no place.

Spain and Cuba.

King Amadeus' government pays great attention to the subject of Cuba. His Majesty wishes, evidently, to retain the colonial gem in his crown—that is, always provided that it can be kept there honorably, in a dignified manner and with profit to the Spanish people. "Cuba is to be pacified;" "Cuba will be represented in the national Cortes;" "Cuba is tranquilized at all points." Such are the executive assurances which have reached us lately from Madrid with respect to the Spanish domain of the Antilles. We have a telegram from the Spanish capital to-day which reports that during the sitting of the Cortes yesterday the Minister of the Colonies delivered a speech, in the course of which he gave "an explicit contradiction to the report that the United States government had made a proposition to Spain for the purchase of her possessions in the West Indies." It will be seen here that the Minister merely denies that the "United States government had made a proposition to purchase." Perhaps not exactly in a business-like way. Does he regret the fact? If so, perhaps the American people will remedy the omission and send forward a tender. The "honor of Spain forbids" her to sell territory, however. Well, what of it, if the negotiation can be arranged with honor to all parties concerned and with vast benefit to the Spanish treasury?

THE NEW YORK CUSTOM HOUSE nominations called forth a very sharp discussion in the executive session of the Senate yesterday. Mr. Fenton made a show of very strong resistance to their confirmation, and Mr. Conkling as strongly advocated favorable action. As will be seen by our report of an interview with them, the officials to be removed are completely bewildered by the sudden stroke, and, like poor boys at a frolic, have nothing to say that can be called significant.

Senator Davis and General Butler—The Herald's Report Sustained in the Senate.

In the explanation made by Mr. Davis, of Kentucky, in the United States Senate yesterday, of the pointed, pungent and shocking remarks which on a late occasion passed between him and General Butler in the Senate Chamber, the extract from the New York Herald report of the affair, beginning with the expressions charged to Mr. Davis, as follows:—

"You G—d—d old scoundrel! Do you come here to glare at me, and overawe me, and browbeat me?"

Butler replied with unparalleled coolness, still gazing at Davis, "I have not addressed you, sir, and don't dare do it for you, sir."

"You G—d—d scoundrel, you!" was the response of Davis, at the same time advancing toward Butler as if he meant to strike him.

Butler sat in his seat, still looking Davis full in the face.

"You're a G—d—d old fool," said Butler, "and your age protects you."

Mr. Davis was satisfied that this report was "upon the authority of Butler himself," and as proof of it he had the following remarks of Butler in a late speech, in the House read by the Clerk:—

Do the Ku Klux bandits exist in Kentucky, that dark and bloody ground, where the savage and brutal passions of men never yet have found restraint either by time, place or circumstances, civilization or education, so that neither the play of years can cool them, nor the hair of old age, the solemnity of place or occasion curb them, in so much that their untamed and untamed outbursts may break forth even in the Senate Chamber of the United States; their impotent rage exhibited itself with whining and piping voice of an imbecile and unwarlike old age.

Then, after giving the details of the seizure of a certain lot of silver plate in New Orleans by Butler and the efforts of Davis to have an investigation of the case as the remote cause of the row in question, the Senator explained the row itself, which occurred after he had finished his speech on that day, as follows:—

I then took my seat. (Butler) continued to maintain an earnest and excited look, whereupon I turned my seat and faced him, and when we had looked at each other in the eye for an instant I said to him, "You're a G—d—d old fool, are you here to scowl at me and browbeat me?" (Laughter on the republican side.) He made no reply and I repeated the question. He responded, "I have not addressed you, sir, or said a word to you." I then said, "What are you here for? Why do you scowl at me?" He answered, "I did not scowl at you. You are an old man, I told you to my face and advanced one step toward him and said:—"I am young enough to go with you from this Senate Chamber whenever it pleases you. I then said to him, Senator Wilson stepped between us, laid a hand on Butler's shoulder, said a few words to him, and they walked off together.

Here, it will be seen, the HERALD special report—and the HERALD aims to tell the truth, good or bad, of passing events—our report, we say, of this unparliamentary conversation is vouched for by Senator Davis as substantially correct. He did call General Butler "a G—d—d old scoundrel," and he did repeat the profane expression; but, according to the Senator from Kentucky, "the gentleman from Massachusetts" was guilty of no profanity on the occasion, and to this extent we must do him justice. Finally, in view of these shocking profanities and personal vulgarities, that have become so common in both houses of Congress as to be disgraceful to the country, we would commend to Mr. Davis, General Butler and all concerned, as the only remedy for the disease, a thoughtful reading of the wholesome religious teachings always to be found in the Sunday and Monday issues of the New York Herald.

Our Coming Crops and the Prospects from the Short Supplies in Europe.

From present indications we shall have a bountiful harvest. The promises from all parts of the country are good, the yield will be most productive and bounteous plenty will be vouchsafed us by a kind Providence. Looking across the Atlantic we perceive a contrary state of affairs in many of the countries of Europe. The fields of France remain untilled, the crops in Germany will be late, Italy as well as Spain has suffered, and the grain regions of Russia will be unable to supply the increased demand which the ravages of the war in France occasioned. Apart from the slain and the sick and wounded, who by the late war were ruthlessly taken from out the ranks of peaceful industry never again to be returned to it, we must count the soldiers of the two immense armies of Germany and of France, who will find it irksome for a time to settle down as quiet agriculturists, artisans, traders and workmen. We experienced in this country a similar state of things, but of a milder form, when the conflict with the South closed. This is one of the many penalties of war, and one that will be sorely felt by the people of France particularly. Germany will not be exempt, and she, too, will have to carry the burden of her war sin. In this sad plight these two nations appear, and from this country must go the helping hand to assist them in their hours of need. The prospects of abundant crops are so bright and the news from the grain fields of the West so cheering that, with these hopes realized, the great republic of the West will be able to give food to the suffering people of other nations.

THE RIVER MYSTERY.

The Body Recognized as a Newport Belle—Death Before Disposal.

The body of the unknown woman found floating in the water at the foot of West Twenty-second street by officer Smith, of the Sixteenth precinct, and removed to the Morgue last night, has been identified as that of Mrs. Emma Fox, twenty-eight years of age. During the past summer she lived at Newport with her husband, W. W. Fox, who, being of a jovial and fun-loving disposition, became so in the habit of drinking that he was obliged to leave her at the close of the season they came to this city, and being well provided for in a pecuniary point of view, hired a handsome suit of rooms at the Everett House, where they remained up to within the last three weeks, when Mr. Fox died, and was buried in Westchester county, from his aunt's house. On the night of the 11th of March last, a cold, blustering night, Mrs. Fox called upon an intimate lady friend, named Mrs. Mary Maser, at 432 Fifth avenue, and revealed all her troubles to her, stating that she was heart-broken and was endeavoring to lead her astray previous to and after her husband's death, and had inserted an advertisement in a morning paper for four successive days, which read as follows:—

The boat is empty, let me hear from you.

She informed Mrs. Maser she had nothing to live for, and rather than submit to the loss of her husband by this means, coupled with the unfortunate death of her husband, she would rather commit suicide, and announced her determination to do so. The strange and melancholy actions of Mrs. Fox caused her friend to dispatch her brother after the heart-broken woman. He followed her to the corner of Nineteenth street and Eighth avenue, where he lost track of her on account of a car coming between them. This was the last seen of her until her body was found floating in the river by officer Smith.

The body is at the Morgue, where an inquest will be held by the Coroner to-day. On her person were an oval cluster, engraved diamond ring, square diamond ring, plain gold ring, gold watch and chain, No. 18,854, Tiffany & Co., makers, and one jet brooch.

VIEWS OF THE PAST.

APRIL 7.
1862—Island No. 10 surrendered by the rebels to General Pope. . . . The battle of Pittsburg Landing was concluded in the defeat of the rebels.
1872—Francis M. C. Fourier, the Socialist, born.